# THE LEGISLATURE REVIEWED.

Speaker Husted on the Action of the Assembly.

What He Knows About the Green Extension, Rapid Transit and Other Bills.

THE SPRING ELECTION QUESTION.

How the Filibustering Was Planned and Carried Out.

### INTERESTING DETAILS.

The following interview had yesterday by a representative of the HERALD with General James Husted, the Speaker of the Assembly, will be read with interest by all who have watched the proceedings of the Legis-

Lature during its late session. "General Husted, will you give the Henaud, in your opinion, the general character of the last Legislature?" Far above the average," said be. "It labored under the misfortune of having a very large preponderance of new members and of men lacking in legislative and parliamentary experience. It was a very independent body, and, in so far as the majority was conderned, atterly relused to recognize any leadership. This was made evident at the very commencement of the session, and to such a degree that a conference was held for the purpose of settling on a line of policy. It resulted, however, in nothing. Quite a number of gentlemen asserted that, while they believed in party discipline at the polls, they did not recognize its claims in matters of a legislative nature; that in discharging the constitutional obligation imposed on a member, he himself must be the judge as to what was his duty, and that no caucus had a right to determine whether the sunport of any particular measure was obligatory. This was shown more fully in the case of the Ogden charter. Had the party in caucus adopted this bill as a party measure, its success would have been assured. It is utterly impossible for the majority of any legislative body to secure a political success unless it submits to party discipline and inderses and sustains the positions taken by recognized leaders. It is like an army going into battle with fifty colonels without a council of war and without a commanding general. Why, it was with the greatest difficulty that the Supply the cleanest bill of the kind that bad been submitted to the Legislature for many years, simply because some few gentlemen declined to submit their private judgments to the general judgment of the party.

"You speak of political famures. Do I understand you to say that you regard the last Legislature as a

"By no means. The Legislature of 1876 may look back upon its proceedings with the consciousness of knowing that wime it did great good it did the State no harm. Why, sir, this Legislature did what the Legislature of 1874, with all its genius and dash, failed in accomplishing. It passed the constitutional amendments in reference to the State prisons and canals. In addition to these two great reform measures it has adopted the school amendment, has passed the State m and Canal Reform Investigating bills; bas reduced taxation to a trille over three mills bas adopted an appropriation bill and a canal budget which challenge criticism, and enacted a supply bill which Governor Tilden himself was forced to compliment by message. There has not, in my opinion, in forty years sat at Albany a Legislature as painstaking, as watchful of the interests of the State, as economical in its appropriation of the public money as this same body, which has received such indiscriminate abuse, when it should, on the contrary, have received enco miums for its watchful care of the public interests." "Are you not taking a rather rose-colored view of

"Not at all. I allude to what the Legislature has done. I refer to the statutes that it has enacted. As ist it failed to do I will be equally explicit, and I think I can explain to your satisfaction why it failed to do a good many things. It failed to pass the bill for a spring election from tear that the party vote could not be brought to the poils except in a general fall canvass. I think, and have always thought, that as in most of the cities and villages in the State, the charter election in New York should be disse clated from the political furor and hurry-scurry that directly to the attention of the taxpayers, as it would be if the election occurred in the spring, the solid men of New York would cheerfully give a day in order o secure the safe administration of their property for a year. But where the elections are continued as not the apparently lesser question is merged in the greater. of municipal reform and of economy in municipal ad ministration, the inevitable result is that the politician walks away with an office in one pocket and a taxpayer in the other.

"Why was not the Tammany charter repealed?" "The question was never agitated at Albany. I once asked a leading Senator who, it was reported in the papers, proposed to introduce a bill for that purpose, if such was his inten-tion? His reply was that if the special acts of organization were repealed the society could reorgamize under the general law and become possessed anew of all the property rights and tranchises that it now holds. The general impression seemed to be that a mere repeal of its charter would not affect the Tammany Society for better or worse. That the disease

required a more potent remedy." WHY THE CHARTER BULLS VALUED

"How came it about that the greater portion of the bills affecting the New York city charter innea?" "For several reasons. First, because not a single member from the city of New York made a fight for them, except in one instance, which I will presently thuse to; secondly, because some of them were not pressed on the attention of the legisature in the manner that all leading bills are brought forward for consideration—viz, either by the member who introduces or the committee which reports them; finally and conclusively, because of the course pursued by the minority, which, during the last week of the session, accountely precluded the possibility of their being reacted. When the Republican State Convention was held at Syractice a quest agreement appears to have been intered into that if the minority would not be convented into that if the minority would not be convented into that if the minority would not be convented in any party legislation during the absence of regulation members who were delegates to that Convention in any party legislation during the absence of regulation members who were delegates to that Convention in the contrast of the Convention should be neld at Utica. The latter Convention was held on the 26th of April. On the morning of the 27th a bill was about being read having reference to the city of Brooklym, which was introduced by Mr. Bradley, of that city. A motion was thereupon made to recommit the bill for amendment. This produced great excitement among the democrate, they claiming that it was a violation of the compact, assuming, as they do, that the intention was to embody what was known as Higgling charter in them, except in one instance, which I will presently motion was thereupon made to recommit the bill for standard at the produced great excitement among the democrats, they claiming that it was a violation of the compact, assuming, as they do, that the intention was to 'imbody what was known as Higgins' charter in this built. I am not aware whether any such intention approach the gentleman who made the motion. Certain it is, however, that he such thoug ever took place; but it, Brailey was very nuch inceined and thereupon lemanded and continually alterward enforced the demand that every bill should be result through on its limit passage. The inevitable result followed, that the nume thus consumed prevented the House from ever again tracking the order of general orders. That is the reason why the Extension bill was never reached. An effort was made by Mr. Hayes, of New York, on the cosum Mouday, after consultation with Mr. Stoan and myself, to advance this bill to a shird reading without going through the Committee of the Whole. This linvolved a subjection of the rules, of which one day's motion was given. That notice could have been called from the table on Tuesday, but nothing could even then have been effected, for while a motion neight by this suspension be made to send the bill to a third reading by a majority vote, instead of by the two thirds vote required under the rules, the motion itself could not be made except in the order of general orders and that order was never reached in regular order and could not be reached in any other way except by a two-thirds vote, which, we never had. The Chamberlan bill was never within reach of the Assembly. The Woodin charter was passed at midnight on Tuesday night, and would have lailed with the rest had I not left the Speaker's clear and gone into the room of the Engrossing Clerk and assisted him in comparing and preparing the report of the amendments that had been adopted in the House.

"The Park hill, originally a local measure, introduced by Mr. Forster, of Westchester, was mavoidably delayed in the House by intersant

trict. By his efforts it however, passed the Assembly, but did not return to the Speaker's desk from the Senate in time to be submitted to the House for their concurrence.

Senate in time to be submitted to the House for their concurrence.

"The Salary bill, which as first reported by the Assembly committee me with universal disapprobation from the press as well as from members of both parties in the Assembly, was subsequently greatly improved in its passage through the House, and mally was permitted to pass that body with the understanding that it would be periocted in the Senate. This bill, like the Park bill, passed the Senate too late for final action in the Assembly. Whether it was intentionally delayed or not I do not express any opinion, but this I know that when on the following day a prominent republican Senator was asked why the Salary bill was not sent down sooner, he replied that he was sorry the other bills did not pass, but as to the Salary bill he had nothing to say."

DEMOCRATIC FILIESTERING.

"Did the democrans endeavor to stave off legislation on these bills?"

"Yes; on these and on the Apportionment, and on the last day of the seession they made the school amendment the pretext for their action. They had the majo ity, too, at a great disadvantage. A short time before the adjournment they organized a legislative committee of five who were to be the shooldte authority as to legislative action and who were to be sustained in every movement of which they took the lead. They had in addition a secret committee of three who did the floor work for the advisory committee of three and by force of street discipline and absolute obelience to orders, they moved in solid committee of three had of the floor work for the advisory committee of three had was discontant and also blue obelience to orders, they moved in solid committee of three had been ensured and everybill in which either the committee of the solid in the solid colourn whenever the order to advance was given. They went further than that, and obtained an agreement from every democratic member that he would sacrifice all his focal measures and everybill in which either the committee of three who did the form member ence. Salary bill, which as first reported by the

time; but they had been energetically at work for several days, and were able to hold their own against all comers."

"I have seen it intimated that you might have made the Extension bill a special order on Monday, at the same time you did the Raphi Transit bill."

"That is simply abourd. The Extension bill was one against which the genocrais, under the inspiration of Governor Triden, were especially arrayed, and to have obtained a two-third vote to have made it a special order could by no possibility have been secured, not even if a Blaine had been in the chair and a Banks and Coffax on the floor. I favored the bill and was ready and willing to do anything within the limits of reason and parliamentary law to hasten its passage, but I did not for one moment entertain the idea of pushing it forward by any such procedure as that. The only hope for its passage was to reach the order of "General Orders," and that was prevented, as I raid before, by the determined tesistence of Mr. Bradiey and by the fillibustering course pursued by the minority on the day of adjournment."

"Could not this fillibustering have been prevented?"

"No; it was done strictly within the rule which allows each member two minutes to explain ha vote; this was taken advantage of at the call for the previous question and also on the call for the final passage of the school amendment. You might as well have attempted to breast Nagara with a shingle as to have attempted to breast Nagara with a shingle as to have attempted to breast Nagara with a shingle of the most subtle and perplexing character."

"It is charged that the progress of the city measures was bound by technical rulings of the most subtle and perplexing character."

"It is charged that the progress of the only measures was bound by technical rulings of the most subtle and perplexing character."

"It is charged that the progress of the only measures was bound by technical rulings of the most subtle and perplexing character."

"It is charged that the progress of the only measures that

the appeal was the only question before the House that partoks of a substantive character. That reling put an end to the fibbusiering processings and forced the vote and partoks of a substantive character. That reling put an end to the fibbusiering processings and forced the vote and partoks of a substantive character. That reling put an end to the fibbusiering processings and forced the vote and an end of the fibbusiering processing and forced the vote was the continuous fibrusiant to the substantive character of the vote was taken. The floure in the floure and fibbusiering processing and incidental thereof, of participating with other non-participation of the floure on the floure and fibrusiant processing and incidental thereof, of participating with other non-participation of the floure on the floure and fibrusiant processing. The participation of the floure of the floure of the floure and flushed up its business."

\*\*DISORACRFUL PROCEEDINGS AT A PUBLIC MEET—INDEFENDENT LABOR PARTY.\*\*

\*\*DISORACRFUL PROCEEDINGS AT A PUBLIC MEET—INDEF

sponsibility. A great deal of the time of the seasion was wasted in uncless diecusion of unimportant bills in Committee of the Whole. A great mistake, too, was made in fixing a finial and yof adjournment before the business of the Legisliture was complied. Had no such resolution been in force there would have been no motive for fibustoring. An obvious error also control, the control of the con

Wickham and a number of letters from others, in reference to the rapid transit question, together with the draft of a bil which would, in their opinion, be calculated to advance the interests of rapid transit, and which they requested me to introduce. Without reading the provisions of the bill I introduced it, but on its reference to the committee baving charge of such matters. I became or his meant that it could never pass, for the reason that provisions in it provided for the crossing of Breadway at various points. In the meantime, also, I heard of the decisions of Judge Daly and others decision; the acts of 1868 and 1873 unconstitutional. For these reasons, and being determined it possible to secure to New York at least one the mentime, also, I heard of the decisions of Judge Daly and others decising the acts of 1888 and 1873 unconstitutional. For these reasons, and being determined it possible to secure to New York at least one rapid transit road. I substituted the bill which was defeated at the last moment, and to which the Haralin has recently referred. By its provisions I sought simply to legalize and confirm the previous bills and the powers of the Commissioners of Rapid Transit by so amending the bills previously passed as to conform to the requirements of the constitution—that is to say, in so far as the setting forth of the purposes of the act were concerned in the title, which had been omitted in former legislation. By this means I thought there would be but one road to fight—viz. the Third Avenue road—for I simply referred in the bill to "roads now in actual operation," thereby not interfering with the rights of the Sixth, Fourth and Eighth avenue and Broadway lines, which would have undoubtedly opposed any incorporation of additional powers to be given to the Gibbert or other intended lines. That the bill was defeated was due, in my opinion, to the efforts of the Third Avenue Raifroad, who, I am led to understand, expended at least \$35,000 for the purpose. You will observe I did not wish to clash with the other roads, for the reason that I knew their combined influence dagmant their interests. I thought it was best to leave them to fight their quarrels out in the courts. But as far as the Elevated road was concerned, I only wished to confirm the previous acts passed in reference thereto and to insure, at least, one rapid transit road,"

erence thereto and to insire, at least, one rapid transit road."

"In presenting this later bill did you do it with any view to securing the presidency of the road to Mayor Wickham."

"No; most emphatically, no. I had no such view. What I did was in the interest of the people of New York, and because I shought it was a measure absolutely required by them. I have heard that Mayor Wickham was looking for the presidency of the road, but his aspirations in that respect were killed when I substituted my bill for the one he sent me. I have for the last two or three sessions devoted myself to the question of rapid transit, leeling that it was a popular question of rapid transit, leeling that it was a popular question of rapid transit, leeling that it was a popular question of had transit in the first of the bill providing for the Commissioners who set out the routes and forms of construction last year, and perfected all the preliminary arrangements referring thereto, after constitution with the Mayor and other officials interested, except that I had no voice whatever in the appointment of any of the Commissioners, which power was arbitrarily exercised by Mr. Wickham."

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE COM-MITTEE

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican State Committee, held yesterday, in this city, John Cochrave, chairman, presiding, and Dr. Martin Freligh acting as secretary pro tem, the

Dr. Martin Freigh acting as secretary pro fem., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas so many of those engaged in the liberal republican movement organized at Cincinnati in 1872 acandonad it or have since become connected with other political lodies that no liberal organization is known in have survived in any State except in the State of New York; and whereas a call for a national convention of liberal republicans has been made by a bedy constituted, apparently, in the larger part of preades, claiming authority from the Cincinnati Cenvention; therefore

Resolved, That we fail to recognize the organized existence of the liberal republicans whom, in their national capacity, that how a ma to represent and direct.

Resolved, That in view of the fermidable influence with which events have invested the men of independent opinions in the politics of the country and of the importance of only of action in their efforts for reform, we advise the liberal republicans of the State of New York to await the action of the appreaching conventions in Cincinnati and St. Louis, with the purpose of directing their support to any unobjectionable Presidential candidate thereby nominated, or in default thereof, of participating with other non-partical and an independent electors in whatever feasible movement shall seem to promise the delivery of our national government and institutions from the ravage of corruption

floor, and charged Carsey with running the whole machine for his own aggrandizement and making money by it also, that he had collected a large amount of money and nut it in his pecket.

Cansey—You lie, and you know it.

Then followed most indescribable confusion, in which everybody joined. Carsey responded by stating that hadox had never gone back on him until he stopped giving him money, and that he had paid him \$20\$ within a few weeks. The whole house was now on its feet demanding the names of the other "strikers" "Give us their names." said one disappointed striker, "and we'll hang 'em all together." Madox explained that the \$20\$ was part paymont of a loan he made to Carsey two years agu. This was received with derisive shouts of the usual emphatic character. Finally, to prevent a row, which was imminent, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned at the call of the chair.

EIGHTY-SEVENTR ANNIVERSARY-INSTALLATION OF THE BACHEMS.

Yesterday was the eighty-seventh anniversary of the fammany Society, and the Wigwam on Fourteenth street was last evening the scene of the annual gather-ing of the braves. The solid men began to arrive as early as seven o'clock, and soon filled the ante-room on

At the mystic hour of eight o'clock precisely the omp fires were lighted and the warriors marched in comp fires were lighted and the warriors marched in line to the secret chamber, somewhere down among the foundation stones of the building. At the door leading to this sacred and mysterious cavern gtood a stern and warlike Indian, wearing on his manly shoul-ders a regalia very similar to that of the Ancient Order of lithernians and carrying on his tongue an accent of a like order. As the warriors passed him by they each in turn gave a low and peculiar whoop in in his selt car, while he in turn responsed with a nod and wink. When the doors were closed the war dance began. It did not last long on account of the temper-nture of the room, which brought the perspiration freely.

began. It did not last long on account of the temperature of the room, which brought the perspiration freely.

The leature of the evening was the installation of the sachems. The following are the names:

Join Kelly, William R. Wicknam, Thomas Duniap, Edward L. Donnely, Henry L. Cinton, Miles B. Andrus, Frederick Smyth, William C. Conner, Edward Cooper, Bernard Roilly, Emenzo Dietendorf and James Bagley.

The following are the officers of the society:—Secretary, Joel O. Sievens; Treasurer, Arthur Leary; Sugamerr, Wilson Small, and Wiskinskie, John D. Newman. The following resolution was adopted:—
Hesolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Sachem to procure and remove to this hall the stone erected by the wederly over the remains of the marriyrs of the prison shins at Wallahom.

The Brooklyn city authorities last fall removed the reimans of the revolutionary martyrs from the spot where the society interred them and buried them in Fort Greene, where they remain neglected. The society now propose to secure and preserve the fablet erected to their memory. Another resolution for a nitting celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July was referred to the sachems with power to act.

The meting then adjourned.

The meting the adjective the present one, Augustus Schell, in the pession, as he is the most likely candidate, but by the rule cannot be re-effected.

## ANTI-TAMMANY.

A meeting of the Anti-Tammany Executive Commit-B. Hart in the chair. The roll call and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting having been disposed of Schator F. M. Bixby moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to be delivered before the General Committee at his next meeting. The committee appointed committee at his next meeting. The committee appointed committee of Messra. F. M. Bixby, McCleiland, T. C. Greamer, Thomas Costigan and George H. Parser.

Mr. McCleiland moved that the committees of the various Assembly districts be instructed to take such action as will lead to the better organization of the different election districts in their Assembly districts with a view to increasing the power and general working of the general organization.

Mr. Creamer offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the organization to Messrs. Morrissey, Shafer and Brooke for of Senator F. M. Bixby moved that a committee of

their efforts at the Utica Convention to secure the admission to representation of the anti-Tsm-many organization. In the course of his remarks Mr. Creamer administered a scathing rebuke to Tammany Hall for their adhiation with the members of the Canal Ring, notwithstanding the cry that they have for years been working under reform and economy. Their recent actions at Utica, he claimed, showed conclusively that Tammany was at all times willing to associate and amalgamate with any public plunderers in order to secure its own selfish ends.

Mr. Creamer ext moved the appointment of a committee of two from each Senatorial District for the purpose of property celebrating the Fourth of July as the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the independence of the United States.

The motion was carried without dissent.

The meeting then adjourned.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

Troy (N. Y.) Times:—"There is a general disposition among the republican newspapers of this State to re-iuse to see in ex-Governor Seymour's recent letter any desire to strengthen Governor Tilden as a Presiden candidate. The Rochester Express, for example, says:If he had favored Tilden he certainly would have said be more clearly shown than by his refusal to write one word that could be construed in the Governor's agter-

Dubuque (Iowa) Herald:-"Charles Francis Adams declines an invitation to address the Agricultural So-ciety of Mitchell county, lowa, to which he had been

Wirt Sikes in Cortland (N Y.) Standard:-"There is nothing commonplace about Eithu B. Washburne. He is a man.among a thousand, and would command my vote as promptly as would any man who could be nom-inated for the Presidency."

Philadelphia North American:—" Mr. Charles Fran-

cis Adams may be excused for any apparent lack of ambition to mingle in the Presidential race. The experiences of his father and grandfather may well deter him from taking any extraordinary pains to follow in

Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette:-" A democratic paper, believing in the ultimate success of the democratic party, says:— In Presidential elections men usually rote as they hope to steal."

Detroit Post :- " I would rather be a doorkeeper in the House of the Lord than dwell in the tents of wickedness,' said David. So would Fitzhugh, provided the House of the Lord furnishes blm with as many luxuries

as the House of Representatives."

New Haven Register (dem.):—"Success is easily within our grasp, if our splendid opportunities are not thrown away in an improvident choice of a candidate. We must have, first of ail, an honest man and a statesman-one whose administrative honesty is unquesvoice of partisan animosity and censure shall be dumb. With such a candidate and on an issue squarely made against the radical corruptionists the people will wit-ness such a tidal wave of reform sweeping over the country as will make the centennial year one of the most memorable in our history,"

Rome Courier:—"There are no more dangerous ene-

They are generally of a class of men who value selfaggrandizement more than they do party success. Such men, though reliable in other respects, are not to be trusted in political contests."

as far in that direction as he dered to.

Hartford (Corn.) Times:—Grant has degraded General Custer, one of the most efficient of the army officers, for the reason that he testified before a committee of Congress in regard to the Belkhap and other corruptions. Grant called it "circulating slanders," and though he is the abiest general for irontier service in the army Grant degrades him to the rank of lieutenant colonel. General Custer wrote the following letter, in which he tried to get excused from coming to Washington to testify. But the committee would not excuse him, and he was obliged to appear at the seat of government and testify. He told the truth, and is pon-lished for it.

St. Long Times:—Since Provident, Grant, by remove.

ington to testify. But the committee would not excuse him, and he was obliged to appear at the seat of government and testify. He told the truth, and is ponished for it.

St. Louis Times:—Since President Grant, by removing General Custer from his command, has openly committed numeell to the policy of suppressing the exposure of frauds under his administration, it can no longer be doubted who was responsible for the Pierrepout leiter and its publication.

Beildat (Ma.) Republican Journal:—President Grant seems determined that the sun of his administration shall set in the darkness of disgrace and unworthness. His ideest display of petty jealousy is one for which even his most blatant supporters must blush. We refer to his spiteful action toward General Custer. This last named gentleman is a distinguished officer in the army who won bonor in the rebellion. But as he has been for some time in command of a Western post, he is so unfortunate as to be possessed of trill knowledge regarding the rascalities of Belkinap & Co. Coming to Washington as a witness in the Belkinap & Co. Coming to Washington as a witness in the Belkinap & Co. Coming to Washington as a witness in the Belkinap to the petty tyrani—by this act alone—and so the President disgraced him, as far as he could professionally, by removing him from his command, according to his brevet rank, and aending him bact to his regiment as licitednal colonel. It is not easy to characterize an act of such a nature as this. It ought to be histerly humiliating to men of all parties to know that they hive under the administration of a President expable of abusing his official power to such a disgracent extent and for so unworthy an end. The obloquy which Grant in his foolish rage sought to east upon a brave live under the administration of path sing sought to east upon a brave in with shaine.

Louisville Courier-Journal:—"Custer is a very ordinary soldier, and was designed by nature for a circus rider." says the New York Commercial Advertiser, since General Custer from

## KILLED BY A STREET CAR.

Henry Plunkett, aged fifty years, died yesterday at Believue Hospital from the effects of a compound com-minuted fracture of the cibow joint. The injury was sustained on the 9th inst. by his boing run over by a horas car of the avonce C line. The driver is under arrest. BRISTOW BLACKBALLED.

WHY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WAS BLACKBALLED IN THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB-WILLIAM M. EVARTS CONDEMNS THE

The remarkable event which took place at the regu-lar monthly meeting of the Union League Glub the other night—the casting of twelve black balls against the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bristow—was the topic of general discussion yesterday in all public places. The feeling was that of amazement that anybody could be found in so select a club foolish enough to display any snimus against the Secretary at this body could be found in so select a club foolish chough to display any animus against the Secretary at this critical juncture of the politics of the country. Nearly everybody condemned the action of the twelve blackballers as highly discreditable to the Union League and likely to give rise to the suspicion of the existence of a political chape within its household. The first impression conveyed to the public by the remarkable act was that some of Senator Cookling's frends had deliberately intrigued to put this affront on the Secretary. But the majority of the thinking men and members of the club regarded this theory as an utter absurdity. Another notion entertained by some was that the younger element of the club, which is strongly actagonistic to the admission of politicians to membership, deliberately voted against Mr. Bristow on principle. This, too, was scouted by the members visited. The Custom House Ring was next charged with having voted against the Secretary; but it is said that those of them who were present really voted for his election. Neither Collector Arthur nor General Sharpe, the Nurveyor of the Port, was present; but it is believed that if they had been they would have voted for Mr. Bristow. This, however, is mere speculation, although well founded, for Mr. Bristow is recarded favorably by a great many of the Custom House Ring, nowithstanoing his reduction of staff and salaries in that department.

ONE ENERTY POUND.

At the Union League Club on Wednesday night was

notwithstanding his reduction of staff and salaries in that department.

ONE EMENY FOUND.

At the Union League Club on Wednesday night was Mr. Charles W. Durant, Jr., who, according to mis own admission, voted in the negative, partly on personal and partly on political grounds. It is said of this gentieman by members of the dub that his personal reasons were by far the strongest, and grew out of a decision rendered against the firm of Durant in a claim for "drawbacke" some time ago. The house lost some thousands of dollars thereby, and many are convinced that Mr. C. W. Durant Jr., with his friends, organized the defeat of Mr. Bristow, which has so much chagrined the 118 members who actually wanted the Secretary to belong to their fellowship. It was easy to upset the vast majority, as under the rules ten per cent of the members at any stated meeting can blackball a candidate. Twelve votes were sufficient in this instance, and twelve were cast against the Secretary. With regard to his motion Mr. C. W. Durant said yesterday that he had been wronged by the Secretary in business matters, still he contended that he did not know of any concerted action in the matter. His political reason for voting against Mr. Bristow was that, as he would possibly become a candidate for the Presidency, a vote in an organization like the Union League Club would have great weight in Mr. Bristow's nomination. He (Mr. Durant), did not think that the Secretary the the candidate did so on political grounds similar to his own.

Willat Oterns Thirk.

dent. In Mr. Durant's opinion the members who black-balled the candidate did so on political grounds similar to his own.

WHAT OTERRS TRINK.

Notwithstanding Mr. Durant's position and assertions, nearly every member of the club differs with him. Each of the 118 affirmative voters, it is claimed, are more than ever the friends of the outraged Secretary, and are anxious to have the matter remedied so far as possible. Those seen by the Herald reporters yesterday were unquainfied in their condemnation of the act. Mr. W. M. Evarts, who, however, had not been at the meeting on Wednesday, said that "it was a most discreditable thing to have done." This was the opinion of Colonel Legrand Cannon, Jackson S. Schultz, Hon, Isaac H. Bailey, ex-Judge Charles A. Pashody, Mr. Thomas Acton, Superintendent of the United States Assay Office; United States District Attorney Blies, Assistant District Attorney Russell, William Orton, United States Assessor Blake, Postmaster James, John I. Davenport, Salem H. Wales and a host of others. Last night at the Union League Club there were many members who had not attended the unfortunate meeting referred to, and they added their protest against the blackballing of the Secretary. Some of them claim that he is more popular now in the club, which is indignant that any such course should have been pursued toward him. Many of them are anxious that the Executive Committee should take the matter in hand and act under the provision of the bylaws hereinster quoted;—'No candidate who shall have failed to be elected by the club shall be again proposed for one year, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee will recommendation to be posted at least two weeks prior to a monthly meeting.'

It is altogether likely now that such will be the course acopted. It is, in fact, understood that the Executive Committee will recommendation to be posted at least two weeks prior to a monthly meeting.'

It is altogether likely now that such will be the course acopted. It is, in fact, understood that

claim that he is more popular now in the club, which is indianns that any such course should have been pursued toward him. Many of thom are anxious shat the Executive Committee should take the natior in hand and act under the provision of the bylaws here insitter quoted;—"No candidate who shall have failed to be elected by the club shall be again proposed for one year, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Committees, such recommendation to be posted at least two weeks prior to a monthly meeting." It is altogether likely now that such will be the course acopted. It is, in fact, understood that the Executive Committee will recommend that the Seriary be elected, and it is also probable that the recommendation will be accompanied by some amendatory resolution.

OBITUARY.

AMABLE RICARD, FRENCH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

A despatch from Paris yesterday announced the death of M. Amable Ricard, French Minister of the Interior, of beart disease. For some time past he has been suffering from the maiady. M. Ricard was born at Niort, in the department of the Bour Savres, in the western part of France. After leaving college he commenced the study of law, and when the revolution of September 4 borse out he was practising at the Bar. When Gambetta obtained power he appointed him prefect of his native department. As an orator he was well considered, and a number of constitutional laws which he introduced were named after him. In the beginning of the present year he was re-elected deputy, and in April he was appointed Minister of the Interior in the Dulanre Cabinot, a position which he held at the time or his death. Shortly after his an explained of the appointment in the Cabinet M. Ricard's belief the time of his deputy, and in April he was appointed Minister of the Interior in the Bulanre Cabinot, a position which he held at the time or his death. Shortly after his an explained of the appointment in the Cabinet M. Ricard's beath of the present to all, and continued graduality to department of the provided to a tre held at the time of his death. Shortly after his acceptance of the appointment in the Cabinet M. Ricard's
health began to fail, and continued gradually to decime until, a few weeks ago, he repaired to Nort to
recuperate his health. On his return home he received enthusiastic welcomes by the people of his province. Regaining health, he routrued to Paris, to
suffer again from the old disease which has just
caused his death.

REV. GEORGE E. TOMLINSON. A telegram from Providence, R. I., dated on the 12th

inst., reports:--"Rev. George E. Tomlinson, pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist church in Westerly, died suddenly last night from the effects of an overdose of chloral taken to induce sleep."

GEORGE A. BENEDICT.

GEORGE A. BENEDICT.

A telegram from Cieveland, Ohio, under date of the 12th inst., announces as follows:—"George A. Benedict, one of the proprietors of the Cieveland Heraid, died at his residence in this city this morning, after a protracted lilness. He had been connected with the Cieveland Heraid since 1833. The Cleveland Hera

An article headed "Starving Communicant" and An article headed "Starving Communicant" and signed "Episcopalian," in your issue of yesterday, contains an unjust censure upon a much abused church and conscientious immister. Notwithstanding the great wealth of Trinity church every dollar of us income (the running expenses of the parish excepted) is spent for charitable purposes, assisting poor churches in this city, institutions, &c. If the rector should respond to one-half of the calls made upon him for pecuniary aid he would run himself and the church into debt in less than six months. Why the lady in question (who doubtless is most worthy of assistance) should have more of a claim upon Trinity church, or any other church, than upon the "wealthy merchants" referred to needs explanation.

MOSTROY—FISH.—At Albany, May 10, S. Harima Mo-Eleov and Grace E. Freit, by the bride's father, Rev. Nathan A. Fish.

Spancyus—Fisher.—On Thursday evening, May 11, by the Rev. Dr. Moldebnke, at the residence of the bride's parenta, Mr. Christopiner Spanyrics. of Nos-Haven, Coun., to Miss Anna Fishes, of New York.

BARET.-On Thursday, May 11, JARED BARES, aged

BARES.—On Thursday, May 11, JARED BARES, aged 66 years.
Funeral at his late residence, No. 24 South First St., Brooklya, E. D., Sunday, 14th inst., at two o'clock P. M., BARES.—On Wednesday, May 10, HESERT BARES, agod 41 years.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, Woodside, L. I., on Sunday, May 14, at two P. M. BAYLET.—On Wednesday, May 10, 1876, at 163 West Warren St., Brooklyn, J. C. ROGENVELT BAYLET, son of the late Carleton Bayley, of Dixon, Ill.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James Cathedral, Brook lyn, on Saturday, May 13, at ten A. M.
BERGEL.—Yesterday morning, at the residence of his brother, 429 5th av., Edwin Bergel.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, St. Mark's Church.
Bownax.—On Thursday, May 11, Eddar A. Bownax, aged 34 years and 8 c. onths.
The relatives and friends and members of Fishermen's P. and B. Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his payents, No. 211 West 5th at., on Saturday, 13th inst., at half past one o'clock.

BRADY.—Suddenly, CATHERINE BRADY, aged 60 years,

widow of the late Dr. Gustavus Braumtich, in her 70th year.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 14, at three P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Thoedore Pabst, No. 256 Degraw st., Brooklyn.

Buncz.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, May 10, Miss Connella Buncz, aged 70 years.

Funeral from Christ church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 13, at twe P. M.

Funeral from Christ church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts, Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 13, at twe P. M.

Cownay.—May 10, of consumption, Parmor Conway, aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 113 Washington st., on Sonday, May, 14, 1876, at one o'clock P. M.

Cowne.—In Brooklyn, on May 11, after a short filmess, David Cowns, in the 67th year of his age.

Rotatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Centennial chapel, Wyckoff st., corner of 3d av., on Saturday, May 13, at twelve o'clock.

Chorsex.—On Toursday, May 11, Martina, youngest daughter of Peter C. and Catherine E. Cropsey.

The inversal will take place on Sunday, at two o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 356 West 52d st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Chown.—On Friday, May 12, Enza, wife of James Chown, in the 53d year oi her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 400 East 51st st., on Sunday, May 14, at one P. M.

CROSSY.—On May 10, after a short illness. Joint Player Crossy, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services on Saturday morning, May 13, at at half-past nine, at the Church of the Covenant, Park av., corner 35th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BYON.—At Cabhage Bioff, Fla., April 13, of consumption, Leander Devos.

Funeral services at church, at New Providence, N. J., on Saturday, May 13, at clovan o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BYON.—At Cabhage Bioff, Fla., April 13, of consumption, Leander Devos.

Funeral services at church, at New Providence, N. J., on Saturday, May 13, at clovan o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of Timothy Rillen, native of the parish of Lusingh, Kings county, Ireland, aged 3 years, 2 months and 10 days.

Relatives and f

The funeral will take place from the house of John Fischen, Liberty av., near Adams at., on Sunday, May 14, at two P. M. Moore, —Suddenly, at her residence, 55 East 20th st., on May 7, after a short illness, Julia E., widow of the late John Moore.

inte John Moore.

Monton.—Friday, May 12, at 266 West 24th at., Mari Monton, aged 5 years and 6 months, only child of Dr. J. C. and Maddeline D. Monton.
Funeral services at half-past one P. M., Sanday, May 14. Members of Piatt Lodge, No. 194, are invited to

attend.

McCrea. —Suddenly, at his residence, Mount Hope, on April 12, 1876, ALEKANDER MCCREA, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCullouse —in Brooklyn, on the 11th inst., of inflammation of the brain, James, son of the late Honry and Annie McCullough, aged 6-years, 2 months and 11 days.

tives and friends are respectively invited to stream as the care of French or on the Main, for thirty one years a resident of New York, in his 65th year.

Simpars.—On Wednesday, May 10, 1876, Charles J. Simpars, on the 62s year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 13, at one o'clock P. M., from the fecture room of Plymouth church, Brooklyn.

Harttord papers please copy.

Sitter.—On Friday, May 12, William Shoth, aged 54 years.

years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock, at his late residence, No. 354 West 19th at. His remains will be taken on Monday morning to

St. His remains will be taken on Monday morning to Tarrytown for interment. STIMES.—On Friday, Mrs. Joseph STIMES, of Kingston.

To the Editor of the Herald:

If "Starving Communicant" will apply at the Ladies' Directory, No. 554 Seventh avenue, estroet of Forty first street, or at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, on Fitteenth street, she will find aid and employment if she is willing to work.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.